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was decided. The town of Colon is about 60 miles to the southeast of Matanzas, having daily communication with this city by railway.

The transfer of the patient from Real Campiña to Colon was due to the fact that there is no hospital at the former place.

The patient has been isolated at the civil hospital of Colon, where he is now undergoing treatment. The disease is not considered to be of a very severe type, and is expected to have a favorable termination.

It is said that many other nonimmunes, immigrants from Spain, are living at the plantation where the case occurred, and also at Real Campiña, and it is possible that the contagion may have spread among them, giving rise to future cases.

Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Matanzas Province.

During the week ended December 9, 1905, 5 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports. One of these, the British schooner *Glenafton*, originally from Mobile, was subjected to precautionary quarantine up to December 9, when she cleared for Mobile direct.

The quarantine which has been maintained at Matanzas against all the Gulf ports of the United States since the outbreak of yellow fever at New Orleans was raised on the 9th instant in compliance with telegraphic orders from the Cuban secretary of finance.

Since the death from yellow fever, reported December 7, at the sugar plantation called "Valiente," about 2 miles from the town of Union de Reyes, no new cases have been reported in the city nor within its municipal district.

DECEMBER 14.

First case of yellow fever reported at Colon (Matanzas Province), died yesterday.

One case of yellow fever reported to-day at Valiente Plantation, Union de Reyes.

DECEMBER 17.

Last cases reported Colon (Matanzas Province), one confirmed; the other not yellow fever.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Leander—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, December 5 and 12, as follows:

Week ended December 2, 1905:

Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality for the week ended December 2, 1905, 16.

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Week ended December 9, 1905.

Only 1 bill of health issued to a vessel bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The Norwegian steamship *Leander*, which left to-day for a port in the United States (probably Baltimore or Philadelphia) via Daiquiri,

had 8 cases of malaria among the crew. The last case was still sick to-day. The vessel was fumigated on arrival by the Cuban quarantine service, who kept the sick men under observation.

Mortality for the week ended December 9, 1905, 21.

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 24 per 1,000.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever and smallpox—Deaths from yellow fever on steamship Craigard—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, November 25, as follows: Twelve days ended November 26, 1905:

Present officially estimated population 60,000. Mortality from all causes 87, including 3 from yellow fever and 5 from smallpox.

The exact condition of smallpox at this port is unknown, as deaths alone are reported. It is impossible to arrive at the number of cases which occur, but the number of people seen on the streets with faces freshly pitted from recent attacks would indicate that this disease is very prevalent. In Quito it is epidemic, and by presidential decree vaccination is made obligatory.

To-day the captain of the British steamship *Craigard* died of yellow fever. This vessel has been anchored in midstream opposite the city for a month, discharging coal. As the deceased passed most of his time on shore it is probable that he contracted the disease on land.

On November 17 the steamship *Colombia*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 4 cabin and 8 steerage passengers from this place; 5 cabin and 12 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last exposure. On the same date the steamship *Masconomo*, a tramp steamer from New York via South American ports, cleared for New York via Peruvian and Chilean ports. No passengers. November 22 steamship *Palena*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 12 cabin and 2 steerage passengers; 6 steerage passengers from southern ports were placed in quarantine. These vessels were fumigated before sailing.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Summary of cholera in Germany—Supervision of river traffic suspended.

The following is received from Ambassador Tower through the Department of State under date of November 20:

Isolated cases of cholera, which are undoubtedly connected with former cases, were observed and reported to October 16, though no death from cholera has occurred in Germany since October 7, and the disease is therefore considered to have been completely arrested.

From August 16 to October 16, inclusive, the total number of cases of cholera observed was 287, of which 93 were fatal.

The supervision of the river traffic on the Elbe and the Oder, which has heretofore been maintained in order to prevent the introduction